

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

Tax Enumerators.

Double having arisen as to whether it might not be desirable to place the several Tax-collectors under some sort of check, in the first session of the present year an act was passed by the Legislature, understood of course to be a ministerial measure, for the appointment of Enumerators, who having decided on the amount of the taxes to be paid by every liable man on the islands, it only remains for the *Luna-ahau* to collect the same. Before doing so, however, he is obliged to file with the Governor of the island in which his district is located a Bond to the Minister of Finance, with two sureties, in a penal sum equal to the amount of taxes to be received by him.

To show that this measure of Legislation is doing something in the matter of taxes we will insert a few figures with which Mr. McCourtner of the Treasury has supplied us.

1854	Koolapoko, (Oahu).	Ewa, (Oahu).
Poll Tax,	146 50	238 50
Dog Tax,	38 00	75 00
Horse and Mule		
Tax,	251 50	393 00
School Tax,	870 47	773 74
	\$1,306 97	\$1,480 24

1855

Poll Tax,	961 00	742 50
Dog Tax,	538 00	407 00
Horse and Mule		
Tax,	950 50	755 25
School Tax,	1970 00	1546 00
	\$4,439 50	\$3,450 75

This is in conformity with the Enumerators' returns and according to those returns the tax collectors must pay in the money, so says their bond. The increase in Koolapoko is \$3,132 50 and in Ewa \$1,970 51. In these two districts the sum of the gross taxes jumps up \$5,103 04, not by the imposition of new burdens, but by a more systematic collection under a new law of levies that were supposed to have been paid regularly for years past.

The differences in the Poll-tax is so very great that a thought suggests itself whether the aged and sick, hitherto exempted, may not have been counted in. In such case it will not be difficult for the Minister of Finance to see them righted, whilst the list that includes such names is little likely to omit those who ought to pay.

Again it is hardly to be supposed that every dollar returned by the Enumerators can be collected by the Tax-gatherers. Changes of residence and a confusion of names will prevent such signal success. But under their bonds the parties employed will either hand over the full sum or show a reason for any deficiency they may have to report.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of *Henry L. Cambridge*. Justice Robertson delivered his decision as follows: By the return of the Deputy Marshal, to the writ of *habeas corpus*, in Cambridge is held in custody under a process issued out of this court, at the suit of John Montgomery, under the Act of 1852, which provides for the arrest of fraudulent debtors, and debtors about to abscond.

The first important point raised by the learned counsel for the plaintiff in the suit is that, Cambridge being imprisoned on a writ of *habeas corpus* being issued, he is not entitled to the benefit of this writ.

We must differ from the counsel on this point. It is not only provided by the constitution of this kingdom, that no person shall be imprisoned except upon due process of law, but effectual provision is made against the continuance of all unlawful restraint or imprisonment, by the privilege of *habeas corpus* being secured to every person within His Majesty's jurisdiction.

"Every restraint upon a man's liberty," (says Chancellor Kent,) is, in the eye of the law, an imprisonment, wherever may be the place, or whatever may be the manner in which the restraint is effected. Whenever any person is detained with or without due process of law, unless for reasons or for causes specially expressed in the warrant of commitment, or unless such person be a convict, or legally charged in execution, he is entitled to his writ of *habeas corpus*." Kent's Commentaries, Vol. 1, page 681. See also Bacon's Abridgement, Vol. 4, page 568.

Says Sir William Blackstone, "But the great and efficacious writ, in all cases, is that of *habeas corpus*, directed to the person detaining another, and commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner, with the day and cause of his capture and detention, *ad faciendum, subjiciendum et recipiendum*, to do, submit to, and receive whatever the judge or court awarding such writ shall consider in that behalf." Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. 3, page 122.

That, at common law, Cambridge would be entitled (at least under the discretion of the court) to his writ of *habeas corpus*, we think there can be no question. The Statute 31, Charles 2, Chap. 2, restored the writ of *habeas corpus* to all its efficacy at common law, in cases to which that statute applied, but it was confined to commitments on writs of *habeas corpus* issued by the judges, and to unjust imprisonment to the *habeas corpus* at common law. See Blackstone's Com. Vol. 3, page 128.

But the counsel for the plaintiff contends further, that the Deputy Marshal made his return, the sufficiency of which is not controverted, showing that Cambridge is detained, under a lawful process, issued pursuant to the Act of 1852, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, and that the Deputy Marshal, upon his sworn application made in writing, to issue writs of *habeas corpus* for inquiring into the cause of alleged imprisonment, or of *testificandum*, and may enlarge on bail persons rightfully confined, except in cases punishable by death." The counsel also refers to the proceedings in the matter of *Floyd Baker*, in this court, before Chief Justice Lee, in which the plaintiff was permitted by the court to file affidavits in support of his allegations of fraud against the defendant, and such affidavits were not appearing satisfactory to the court, the defendant was discharged on *habeas corpus*.

The Statutes of this kingdom contain no further provision on this important subject, than that comprised in the general power given to the justice of the peace, in the section cited above, to issue writs of *habeas corpus* for inquiring into the cause of alleged imprisonment. But, we think, that, although this power is contained in very few words, and although the mode of its practical application is not particularly prescribed, a fair and reasonable construction of the language will give to its exercise powers comparable to those of the justice of the peace by the 56 George 3, Chap. 100, and to the justices of the superior courts of many of the States of the United States, by their respective statutes. If we have the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* to inquire into the cause of the imprisonment, it will not be denied, we think, that the power also implies and includes the power to discharge a party from custody, even if it plainly appears to the justice of the peace, that the party is not lawfully imprisoned. What is the cause of the imprisonment of Cambridge? It is that, according to the allegations in the plaintiff's petition, he has been guilty of secreting his property, or fraudulently transferring it to third parties, or endeavoring to quit the kingdom with intent to evade the payment of the plaintiff's demand. These allegations are not in the plaintiff's demand. Therefore, his truth, and will be said that the defendant shall, in no case, be allowed to controvert the allegations of the plaintiff, however false and unfounded they may be in fact. We believe that such is not the law at the present day, either in England or in any part of the

United States. In *ex parte, Bechler*, 4 Barn. & Cresk. p. 136) in the court of King's Bench, the prisoners had been arrested and detained under certain statutes, on a charge of smuggling, a matter cognizable upon information in the court of Exchequer, and to the writ of *habeas corpus* it was contended, that the return showing a lawful commitment under the statutes was sufficient. But Lord Chief Justice Abbott decided that the prisoners not having been committed for a criminal matter, the writ of *habeas corpus* in their case, issued not under the 31 Charles 2, Chap. 2, but by virtue of the Act of 1802, and that the prisoners had therefore a right under the 56 George 3, Chap. 100, to controvert the truth of the return. Affidavits on both sides were then read and the merits discussed, after which the prisoners were remanded. (See also Nash's case, 4 Barn. & Ald. p. 295.)

The learned counsel for the plaintiff urges upon us that if the court should go behind the return, which shows that the defendant has been duly committed under the provisions of the Act of 1852, and discharge the defendant from custody, we arrogate to ourselves the whole power of the Legislature, and set aside what that body has, in this instance, declared to be the law of the land. We are unable to perceive the force of this argument, for we cannot see how proceedings upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, are to be governed or regulated in the least by the act of 1852. That act gives to a creditor, plaintiff, the right to sue out a warrant of arrest and detention against his fraudulent debtor, but the constitution and the statute above referred to, secure to every man deprived of his personal liberty, the right to be set free whenever it shall appear that his imprisonment is unlawful. And who is to be the judge of this matter—the court or each individual creditor for himself? If the court be the judge, shall it enforce the rights of the creditor only, without regard to the rights of the debtor? The argument of the learned counsel, it seems to us, it it proves anything proves too much. It exalts the statute of 1852 to the rank of a law paramount to the constitution. For if the court cannot inquire into the truth of the alleged cause of imprisonment because a party has been committed under the provisions of that particular statute, here is a virtual abrogation of the sacred privilege belonging to every man, to have the cause of his detention examined into upon a writ of *habeas corpus* and our first duty would seem to be to law paramount to the constitution. For if the court cannot inquire into the truth of the alleged cause of imprisonment because a party has been committed under the provisions of that particular statute, here is a virtual abrogation of the sacred privilege belonging to every man, to have the cause of his detention examined into upon a writ of *habeas corpus* and our first duty would seem to be to law paramount to the constitution.

The learned counsel suggests that the defendant's petition of 1852 to the court, given by the plaintiff at the issuing of the process of arrest. It is true that, if the plaintiff should fail to prove that the defendant is indebted to him, as alleged in his petition, the defendant would then have his remedy in the bond; but the plaintiff is not required to prove at the trial that the defendant was endeavoring to evade the payment of the debt by fraudulent means, the plaintiff simply has to show that he is indebted to him, and whereupon is the defendant's remedy upon his imprisonment, however wrongful it may have been in fact.

It will hardly be denied, we think, that unless the allegations of fraud contained in the plaintiff's petition are true, and are capable of being shown to be so to the court, when controverted by the positive oath of the defendant, then the defendant's imprisonment is unlawful. Imprisonment for debt merely, apart from actual fraud has no place in the laws of this kingdom. We feel satisfied that any other view of the case than that we have taken, would pervert the statute of 1852, from the useful purpose for which it was intended, and render it a convenient engine of unmitigated oppression, not to be used by the court, but by every man against his neighbor.

The court granted leave to the plaintiff to introduce evidence in support of the allegations of fraud in his petition.

J. D. Blair, Esq. for the Plaintiff.

A. B. Bates, Esq. counsel for Cambridge.

HONOLULU, Sept. 24, 1855.

To the Editor of the Polynesian.

SIR—In the last issue of your paper, the name of Madame Rouquette was mentioned in a paragraph on the horrid murder committed by a man called Francis. Although, as the fiction and contrivance of the daily, to correct some errors in the statement of your informant.

A month ago, the Rev. S. C. Damon being informed that Madame Rouquette could not enjoy in his house, where she was then lying ill, all the cares required by her bad health, came himself to take her in his carriage to his own house, where a most generous hospitality was offered to her, until she could join her husband, Dr. Rouquette, who left here not as a ship's surgeon, but as a passenger, for Oregon where he is now comfortably settled in the capacity of a physician. Some days after her installation at Mr. Damon's, the clipper "Shooting Star" brought from California a man going by the name of Francis, who, for days after his arrival, called at Mr. Damon's study for counsel, and contrived to keep the gentleman being on the point of absconding himself for about a fortnight, very kindly granted to Francis permission to visit his library during his absence.

It was in consequence of this favor that the man found the opportunity of seeing Madame Rouquette in Mr. Damon's company, most gratified to have been acquainted with her in person, but it turned out that the lady had never been in such a place, nor ever known this impostor before.

Any insinuation or supposition to the contrary, would be a cowardly attempt to injure the character of a very respectable female whose mind is already too cruelly disturbed by her bodily sufferings.

I am, sir, your very humble obedient servant.

D. FRICK, L. L. D.

Late Chancellor of the French Consulate.

Foreign News.

Speaking of the latest news from the Crimea, the California Daily Herald observes—

From the 18th of June, the date of the repulse of the Allies in their attempt to storm the Median and Malakoff Towers, to the 3rd of August, our latest advices from the seat of war—a period of more than six weeks—have been a succession of reverses, leaving our army in a state of utter demoralization, and in the hands of the enemy, who have been diligently employed in pushing their operations, and at last accounts their works had advanced so near the Malakoff that the bombardment which usually precedes an assault had been recommenced. It is true the Allies have not been idle. It is true they have suffered a serious loss in the death of General Canrobert, the engineer who planned and superintended the great works that have already cost the lives of thousands of men. But his successors have laid out other defenses to meet every approach of the French—to gall them during their operations, and to devastate them when they again mount to the assault. The Allies will not again undertake so fearful an enterprise until their preparations are completed, and they are ready to stake their all on the venture. The last assault was one of the most sanguinary on record. The next will probably be bloodier still. The Allies must succeed in it or abandon the siege, for winter is rapidly approaching, and it is doubtful whether the armies will stand the exposure to its horrors a second time. Some changes are contemplated in the high command. Some changes are contemplated in the high command. Some changes are contemplated in the high command.

The great Armada of the Russians are impregnable against wooden walls. Omar Pasha has paid a visit to Constantinople, with a view, it is reported, of obtaining leave to transfer his army, now in the Crimea, to the Caucasus, where he is ordered to operate against the division which has been pursuing the Turkish strongholds of Kars and Erzerum. His presence is of very little service before Sebastopol. The Allies will not trust any very important movement to the Turks, who have become so cowed by the superiority of the French and English, and the unexampled contempt in which they are held, that they are least anxious for the war. Their heroic defense of Silistria, single handed, shows that they can fight when acting independently. English officers have been placed over the Bash-Bazouks, or Turkish Irregulars, encamped near Constantinople to reduce them to something like discipline; but, as might have been expected from the character of these troops, they have revolted, and have been reported to have killed their commander, the English General Beaumont. The latter portion of the report is officially contradicted, but enough is known to show that the Turkish militia can never be relied on for regular service. The Saraulian division is advancing side by side with the French before Sebastopol. The Allies are not neglectful of other points. Their fleet in the Sea of Azov continues to destroy the Russian magazines, and the broken up bridge of boats at Genchick, which the Russians are endeavoring to repair. An expedition on an immense scale is organizing at Kars and Balaklava, the object of which is not yet divulged. Hundreds of river steamers, each capable of carrying five hundred men, have been sent out to the ports mentioned, from which it is presumed the inter-

tion is to dispatch the expedition upon some one of the large rivers into the heart of Russia. The credit of the French Government, in the midst of a great war, appears surprisingly good. A loan of six hundred millions of francs was asked for, and offered were promptly made for three hundred and ten thousand and ten subscribers. The British, too, in response to a message from the Queen, are about to issue Exchequer Bills to the amount of seven million pounds sterling, in addition to the debt already contracted. With half a dozen nations leagued to aid 'em, and treasures without stint, if the Allies do not conquer a peace, it will be because Russia is invulnerable.

California.

GREAT FIRE AT GRASS VALLEY.—Our town has just been visited (Sept. 11) by one of the most destructive conflagrations that has yet befallen any of our mountain cities. A fire broke out about 11 o'clock last night, in the French Hotel, which spread so rapidly that in less than two hours nearly the entire town was destroyed, embracing all but one of our principal business houses.

The space of ground burned is estimated at from 25 to 30 acres. The number of houses destroyed, 350. Total loss, \$100,000. The loss was greatly increased from the fact that most of our merchants had just laid in heavy stocks of fall goods. All the hotels, bakeries and every boarding house in town was destroyed. The materials of the printing offices were saved; and also all the churches. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The town received a severe check, but our citizens are by no means discouraged; fifteen or twenty temporary places of business are already going up amid the smoking ruins, and measures are in progress for widening and straightening the principal streets, preparatory to the erection of permanent structures.—(Daily Alta California.)

We learn that the Dillon difficulty is at length terminated. The first French vessel of war that enters our harbor is to be saluted instead of Mr. Dillon's Consular flag, and thus the matter ends.—(Daily Herald.)

(Correspondence of the Alta California.)

BAY OF PANAMA, Aug. 18, 1855.

We entered Acapulco harbor early on Wednesday morning, August 8th and found the town healthy, though hot. Rumors were in circulation that Santa Anna had been compelled to abdicate in favor of Gen. Alvarez, although no person seemed to feel satisfied as to how much weight these rumors were entitled to. On calling at the house of our Consul, Mr. Deuman, we were informed by his lady that in consequence of a despatch received on the previous evening from our Legation at the City of Mexico Mr. Deuman had that morning started for the interior, for the purpose of having an interview with Gen. Alvarez. It was also reported that Guadalupe had renounced Santa Anna, and declared in favor of Alvarez; that Mr. Guadalupe had refused to pay over to Santa Anna the remaining three millions due under the treaty, but had professed his willingness to make the payment to Gen. Alvarez; and that the latter had directed the recall of Gen. Wheat from the United States, whither, it will be remembered, he had been dispatched by Alvarez. I gave no credit to these reports, which are worth, not having had time or opportunity to sit them; they seemed to be generally credited at Acapulco.

Election in California.

"The Know Nothings" have elected Mr. Johnson to be Governor by an election of about 5,000 majority. The Legislature will be undoubtedly of the same party, so that the probability is that the important office of Senator will be conferred on some one opposed to the national Administration. It is said that the "Know Nothings" have many aspirants for the place, who have superior qualifications.

For further particulars inquire at the office of Rice & Co.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the Third day of January next, at 12 M., if not disposed of sooner at private sale, the plantation known as Torbert's plantation, situated on S. E. Maui, together with about 800 head of Cattle, 26 working Oxen, 350 Sheep, and all of the farming implements and mechanical tools, belonging to the plantation, together with some other of the DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, October 20th, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, if not previously disposed of, the lot of DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

For further particulars inquire at the office of Rice & Co.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the Third day of January next, at 12 M., if not disposed of sooner at private sale, the plantation known as Torbert's plantation, situated on S. E. Maui, together with about 800 head of Cattle, 26 working Oxen, 350 Sheep, and all of the farming implements and mechanical tools, belonging to the plantation, together with some other of the DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, October 20th, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, if not previously disposed of, the lot of DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

For further particulars inquire at the office of Rice & Co.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the Third day of January next, at 12 M., if not disposed of sooner at private sale, the plantation known as Torbert's plantation, situated on S. E. Maui, together with about 800 head of Cattle, 26 working Oxen, 350 Sheep, and all of the farming implements and mechanical tools, belonging to the plantation, together with some other of the DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, October 20th, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, if not previously disposed of, the lot of DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

For further particulars inquire at the office of Rice & Co.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the Third day of January next, at 12 M., if not disposed of sooner at private sale, the plantation known as Torbert's plantation, situated on S. E. Maui, together with about 800 head of Cattle, 26 working Oxen, 350 Sheep, and all of the farming implements and mechanical tools, belonging to the plantation, together with some other of the DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, October 20th, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, if not previously disposed of, the lot of DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

For further particulars inquire at the office of Rice & Co.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the Third day of January next, at 12 M., if not disposed of sooner at private sale, the plantation known as Torbert's plantation, situated on S. E. Maui, together with about 800 head of Cattle, 26 working Oxen, 350 Sheep, and all of the farming implements and mechanical tools, belonging to the plantation, together with some other of the DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, October 20th, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, if not previously disposed of, the lot of DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

For further particulars inquire at the office of Rice & Co.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the Third day of January next, at 12 M., if not disposed of sooner at private sale, the plantation known as Torbert's plantation, situated on S. E. Maui, together with about 800 head of Cattle, 26 working Oxen, 350 Sheep, and all of the farming implements and mechanical tools, belonging to the plantation, together with some other of the DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, October 20th, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, if not previously disposed of, the lot of DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

For further particulars inquire at the office of Rice & Co.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the Third day of January next, at 12 M., if not disposed of sooner at private sale, the plantation known as Torbert's plantation, situated on S. E. Maui, together with about 800 head of Cattle, 26 working Oxen, 350 Sheep, and all of the farming implements and mechanical tools, belonging to the plantation, together with some other of the DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, October 20th, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, if not previously disposed of, the lot of DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

For further particulars inquire at the office of Rice & Co.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the Third day of January next, at 12 M., if not disposed of sooner at private sale, the plantation known as Torbert's plantation, situated on S. E. Maui, together with about 800 head of Cattle, 26 working Oxen, 350 Sheep, and all of the farming implements and mechanical tools, belonging to the plantation, together with some other of the DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, October 20th, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, if not previously disposed of, the lot of DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

For further particulars inquire at the office of Rice & Co.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the Third day of January next, at 12 M., if not disposed of sooner at private sale, the plantation known as Torbert's plantation, situated on S. E. Maui, together with about 800 head of Cattle, 26 working Oxen, 350 Sheep, and all of the farming implements and mechanical tools, belonging to the plantation, together with some other of the DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, October 20th, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, if not previously disposed of, the lot of DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

For further particulars inquire at the office of Rice & Co.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the Third day of January next, at 12 M., if not disposed of sooner at private sale, the plantation known as Torbert's plantation, situated on S. E. Maui, together with about 800 head of Cattle, 26 working Oxen, 350 Sheep, and all of the farming implements and mechanical tools, belonging to the plantation, together with some other of the DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, October 20th, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, if not previously disposed of, the lot of DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

For further particulars inquire at the office of Rice & Co.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the Third day of January next, at 12 M., if not disposed of sooner at private sale, the plantation known as Torbert's plantation, situated on S. E. Maui, together with about 800 head of Cattle, 26 working Oxen, 350 Sheep, and all of the farming implements and mechanical tools, belonging to the plantation, together with some other of the DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, October 20th, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, if not previously disposed of, the lot of DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

For further particulars inquire at the office of Rice & Co.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the Third day of January next, at 12 M., if not disposed of sooner at private sale, the plantation known as Torbert's plantation, situated on S. E. Maui, together with about 800 head of Cattle, 26 working Oxen, 350 Sheep, and all of the farming implements and mechanical tools, belonging to the plantation, together with some other of the DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, October 20th, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, if not previously disposed of, the lot of DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

For further particulars inquire at the office of Rice & Co.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the Third day of January next, at 12 M., if not disposed of sooner at private sale, the plantation known as Torbert's plantation, situated on S. E. Maui, together with about 800 head of Cattle, 26 working Oxen, 350 Sheep, and all of the farming implements and mechanical tools, belonging to the plantation, together with some other of the DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.

JOHN F. COLBURN, Auctioneer.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, October 20th, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, if not previously disposed of, the lot of DWELLING HOUSE and LAND now occupied by Isaac Montgomery Esq., on Mauna Kea street.